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AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING

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WALLACK'S THEATRE, 544 Broadway. - EVERYSOF' LAURA EBENE'S THEATRE, Broadway. - HALF & DOL-

NEW BOWERT THEATER, BOWET. -- BE ETRAN -- AZARI

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-Paur or Night Bory-BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway, Com-fort-Leving Whalm, &c., at all hours. —Acelaids of Dansbers, afternoon and evening.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall -472 Broad

GATETIES CONGERT HALL, 616 Broadway. - Drawin. NOVELTY MUSIC HALL, 616 Broadway. - Source Music

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 562 Broadwag -

New York, Monday, May 26, 1862, THE SITUATION. The attack of the rebel generals, Jackson and Ewell, in great strength, on the forces of General Banks at Winchester, which caused the latter to fall back towards Martinsburg, and finally cross the river at Williamsport, is the leading feature of the news to-day. The absolute necessity of the rebels' procuring food and munitions of war no doubt compelled them to make this dash to recover a foot hold in the fruitful valley of the Shenandoah. With prompt reinforcement, which will, of course, be furnished to General Banks, the ground lost by this raid of the rebels may be won back. Nor were we entirely unprepared for such a movement on the part of the enemy in that vicinity, who have been for some time past rendered desperate for want of provisions We publish to-day a number of letters from our special correspondent with General Banks' an, that have been in our possession for several days past, and which we have kept back in consequence of their containing news concerning the movements of portions of that corps. It is sew plainly manifest that the rebels are perfectly nonversant with those movements-doubtless through their guerillas and spies-therefore we do act consider that we infringe on the orders from the War Department by now publishing the documents. Our readers will perceive that in the lette, of May 4, our correspondent states that sever thousand men had been added to the rebel force in the Shenandoah Valley, and that the whole force was supposed to number from eighteen to twenty thousand, with thirty-four pieces of artiflery, ene of which was a twenty-four pound rifled gun. On the 9th of May he said there was a large rebel force in the mountains in their vicinity; but that General Banks had enough men to keep them in check; but it appears that on the 15th both Gen. Shleids and Gen. Geary were being withdrawn from Gen. Banke' command and their troops transferred to Gen. McDowell. In the letter of the 17th we find that these generals and their forces had left to join McDowell; that two days previously a union had an effected between the commands of the rebel Generals ... hoson, Jackson and Ewell, and that they were marching apon - divided and reduced forces of Gen. Banks. We next hear or the de-

map of the locality, also, will form an object of much importance at this moment. The official report of General Banks, dated at Martineburg, is given in another column. Later reports state that his army has recrossed the Potomac at Williamsport in good order, and is now on the Maryland side of the river. His forces fought gallantly for six hours, and only numbered four thousand against fifteen thousand of the

feat of Col. Kenly's command at Front Royal by

a rebel attack in force upon the position; and the

telegraph now brings us the intelligence that Gen.

Banks has fallen back upon Martinsburg before

a superior force of the rebels, who are reoccupying

the whole of the Shenandoah valley, which has

post us so much trouble to rescue from their

clutches. These letters will be read now with

great interest, as showing the gradual working

out of the events which have just transpired. Our

The account of General Banks' retreat caused much sensation in the city yesterday, as might be expected, the public being accustomed to hear of gothing of late but the victorious advances of our armies overywhere. Rumors were circulated that the whole State militia were ordered for immediate service at Washington; and it will be seen by our despatches from Albany that Governor Morgan has ordered the Fifth artillery and the Seventh regiment from this city to proceed to Washington to-day. The Eighth, Eleventh, Thirty-seventh and Seventy-first of New York city. and the Twenty-fifth regiment of Albany, together with several other regiments, will follow without delay. The report that the rebels were evacuating Richmond to march on Washington forms part of the current news of the day; but Gen. Johnston is either too good or too bad a soldier to make any such movement, leaving General McClellan's vast army in his rear. However, in case of emergency. it is no narm to take precautionary measures. A call for a meeting of the Seventh and Seventy-first regiments, issued by their respective Colonels,

Lefferts and Martin is published in our columns to-

day, and there is little doubt that our State militia, to a man, will be found as ready to respond to the call of the government now as they were thirteen

months ago The President has issued an order by which he takes military possession of all the railroads in the United States, and directs that all the railroad companies, their officers and servants, shall hold themselves in readiness for the transportation of troops and munitions of war as may be ordered by the military authorities, to the exclusion of all other business.

The news from General McClellan's columns re counts a brilliant skirmlah which followed up the affair at New Bridge. It occurred at the village of Ellison's Mills, from which our troops drove the rebels in confusion. This action placed Mechanics ville in our possession, a point only five miles from Richmond. The railroad bridge on the road from Fredericksburg to Richmond was destroyed by our soldiers. General McClellan visited Mechanicsville after its occupation by his troops on Satur

Rumors reached Fortress Monroe from Newbert on Saturday that Raleigh, the capital of North Carolina, had been captured a few days previous and that the United States flag was then floating over the city. No particulars, however, had been

Despatches from Cape Girardeau, Missouri, inform us of the capture of a rebel steamer, named the E. D. Miller, bound down the St. Francis river, laden with stores for Memphis, and carrying a company of rebel troops. Her passage was arrested by Colonel Daniels, at Camp Lagrange, who riddled her with a six-pounder gun, killing Lieutenant Colonel Lewis and wounding several others. The soldiers, numbering sixty, were taken prisoners.

The details of the threatened riot in Baltimore between the Unionists and rebel sympathizers, on the news of Colonel Kenly's defeat at Front Royal, are given to-day. The friends of the First Maryand regiment, which suffered so severely in the fight, naturally took offence at the exultation manifested by the disloyal portion of the people of Baltimore, and out of this feeling the disturbance

General Viele is daily making reconnoissances from Norfolk in every direction. A visit to Pig Point discovered seventeen guns in complete order and a large amount of ammunition.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The anniversary sermon of the American and Foreign Bible Society was preached in Macdougal street Bantist church yesterday, by the Rev. J. Newton Brown. The sermon was entirely of a religious character, and was an eloquent effort. This morning, at half-past ten A. M., the business portion of the anniversary will be transacted.

The Governor of Vermont says he will make the Ninth regiment, which is to be organized under the new call of the President, better than any that has preceded it. How strongly this declaration contrasts with the feelings of Gov. Andrew, of

The Connecticut House of Representatives which has a large republican majority, refused to vote, on the 22d inst., on a resolution approving the President's proclamation in relation to Gen. Hunter's recent order emalcipating slaves. The resolution was put to sleep in the arms of the Committee on Federal Relations.

The Post Office Department in the Union army at Corinth distributes among the soldiers an ave rage of six thousand letters faily, and two tho sand five hundred newspapers. Two hundred and fifty of the latter are New York HERALDS.

Over one thousand dollars, in subscriptions of five cents each, have been contributed in Boston to the Lieut. Worden fund.

The navy of the Mississippi river will soon nun er about one hundred war vessels, consisting of gunboats, mortar boats and rame.

A State Convention, for the purpose of nominat ing a candidate for Governor of Maine, is called, to meet at Banger on the 26th of June. The call sets forth that it is to be composed of men who are in favor of "sustaining the President and the government in all constitutional measures" to suppress the rebellion. No party name is given, but it is plainly a trap to catch Union men and galvanize the democratic party.

A State Convention of the abolitionists of Kansas is to be held to morrow at Topcka. Hon. Owen Loveloy, of litinois, is to be one of the company, in 1810, according to the United States census of

that year, there were 111,502 slaves in the State of Maryland. In 1860 there were 87,189-decrease in half a century, 24,314.

We give to-day the substance of reports from different sections of the country in regard to the prospects of the fruit and grain crops. They are early all favorable, and exhibit evidences of an

The market opened bester on Saturday, and higher ces were given for almost all descriptions of securities: In the afternoon, however, lower rates again preulled the hears being encouraged to sell by rumors of closed heavy. Money was active, but the price as be-fore, 2 a 5 per cent on call. Exchange closed firm at 114%; gold, 103% a 105%. Further details with regard matter of the Indiana fives will be found in the money article.

The cotton market was again solive and Grmer Saturday. The sales embraced about 1,500 bales, on the bas 23%c. a 29c. for middling uplands, closing at 28%c. a me. The smart decline in freights imparted rather more important change in prices. Flour sold to a moderate extent, in part for export, and common and medium brands of State and Western were in some cases a triffe better. Wheat, from the same cause, was active and firmer, especially for the better qualities. Corn was also, under a similar influence, more stiffer and tolerably Western mixed, in store and delivered, and at 52c a 53c for Jersey yellow. Pork was dull, with moderate sales, prime. Sugars were quite steady and in fair demand with sales of 800 hhds. and 130 boxes. Coffee was quiet, while prices were steedy. Freights were lower. Corn and wheat were shipped to Liverpool at 10d. a 10 4d. in bulk and ships' bags, with a small lot in the foreso 11d., with flour at 2s. 9d., and to London wheat was taken in shipe' bags at 11%4.

TRAVEL TO EUROPE. - Over five hundred pas. sengers left this city for Europe in the steamers Edinburg and Hansa on Saturday last. During the last five or six weeks crowds of travellers have departed in every steamer. Some go for their usual summer trip, some to visit the great fair at London, some for purposes of business, and some for purposes of health. Among our social intelligence no item is more significant or more encouraging than this. Last spring the travel to Europe was almost entirely suspended, and Americans harried back from the Continent in crowds. Now everything is fast settling down to its old status. All rumors of a foreign war have died away. The rebellion is obvious! in its last throes. Travel to Europe, therefor is resumed as usual; while, at the same time, the emigration of laborers from Europe to this country, though never entirely sus-

pended, is now rapidly and greatly increasing.

ginia and the Retroat of General Banks.

The unwelcome news yesterday of an attack upon the reduced army of Gen. Banks at Winchester, Va., by an overwhelming rebel force under Generals Jackson and Ewell, and the retreat of our forces down the valley towards Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry, created a Sabbath-day sensation in this city of astoniahment and alarm even greater than that resulting from the first intelligence of the destructive onslaught of the Merrimac upon our wooden war ships in Hampton

The public mind instantly concluded that Washington was in danger, from the facts of the overwhelming rebel force before which Gen. Banks was falling back towards the Potomac, and that between him and Washington he was the chief impediment to the continued march of the pursuing rebel army into our na . . . aal capital-nearly all our troops lately there having been drawn off by Generals McClellan and McDowell. This apprehension was strengthened by the very scanty particulars furnished of the attack upon General Banks and its consequences, and by the accompanying reports of the excited condition of secessionists and Unionists at Baltimore. These things were thought to be suggestive of a great disaster and of very great danger to our federal city, from this terrible descent of the rebels upon Win-

Our readers, however, will remember that on the preceding Sunday we had a lively little panic over the mysterious first report of the repulse of our gunboats at Fort Darling on the James river. It was supposed to be a dreadful affair in a military view, until subsequent in. telligence reduced it to its proper dimensions. So, we doubt not, this alarming descent of the rebel guerillas down the valley of Virginia will turn out to be nothing more than a rebel raid for provisions and the military supplies and stores of our army in that quarter. That Jackson and Ewell have any idea of attempting the passage of the Potomac into Maryland we think no man of ordinary intelligence upon military affairs can for a moment believe.

It is a matter of very serious regret, how ever, that the fertile valley of Virginia, which had been cleared of the armed forces of the rebels for a hundred miles, they should now be enabled, even temporarity, to recover, because of the reduction of the army of General Banks to such an extent as to invite this rebel raid against him, and for his provisions and nunitions of war. Many of the citizens of that valley, we fear, from the late avowal of their Union sentiments and sympathies, will now be made to feel the vengeance of the rebels. There is no necessity, however, for allowing the rebels to hold that valley another week. The government, without drawing upon General McDowell. Wool or McClellan, can instantly muster troops enough to carry General Banks back again to Harrisonburg or to Stannton, and this we hope will be done.

As a cunning bird, when its nest is approache by an unwelcome visitor, pretends to be crippled, and flutters along the ground to draw the interloper off, so the rebels, in this sudden raid upon Winchester, would like to call back or weaken our army which is in front of Richmond. But this movement, beyond the mere et of provisions and powder, prac amounts to nothing, and is too transparent and shallow to cause a moment's uneasiness, except for the suffering people lately seeking our protection, but now lest to the mercy of the hungry and unscrupulous rebel guerillas of Jackson and Ewell. The prompt reinforcement of General Banks, to the extent of twenty thousand men, will soon repair the misfortunes of this retreat, and this force, we hope, will be immediately furnished by the government.

THE FRENCH FLEET IN OUR HARBOR.-The whole French fleet sent with the French army to Mexico scems to be rendezvousing in our harbor, in order to escape the terrible fevers of the Gulf. The following ressels have already arrived here :-

Montezuma (flag), Captuin Ruesall, 16 guns, 270 men. Remaudin, Commander Lo Cardinat, 2 come. Remandin, Ommander Le Cardinat, 2 gms, 52 men. Garsendi, Captain Gautier, 6 gms, 125 men. Le Guerriere, Commander De Silva, 38 gms, 460 men. Lavoissier, Commander Rillourt, 6 gms, 125 men.

We believe there are two or three other French war vessels here besides the above. These ships-of-war constitute quite a respectable fleet already, and make a very fine appearance. The sight of these vessels lying a nchor and conspicuously displaying the tricolored flag of France revives reminiscences of old Revolutionary times, when another friendly French fleet occupied our harbor. If the Battery were now, as in former years, the favorite evening promenade for our citizens, we should find crowds of spectators there daily, admiring the beautiful and diversified sea view, and inspecting the various models of the vessels at nchor, or passing and repassing in a coaseless

BEAUREGARD'S PROCLAMATION.-That great rebel chieftain, General Beauregard, has got hold of an order, purporting to be issued by General Butler at New Orleans, stating that Southern women, who insult our soldiers, shall be treated as harlots. Beauregard is making a great fuse about this order, and has written a proclamation upon the subject, which he causes o be read at every dress parade of his troops. Now, in the absence of any official information upon the subject, we take the liberty of doubting that General Butler has ever issued such an order. Besuregard is a finished and accomplished romancer, and this order appears very much like one of his usual inventions. It is of precisely the same character as his story about the "beauty and booty." There is probably about as much truth in it as in the forged letter of Captain Cloue, published by the New Orleans papers, and officially denied by the French Admiral here. On the whole matter a manufactured thing.

A Robel Raid Down the Valley of Vire | Conditional Loyalty and Passive Rebel-

We publish to-day the responses of the different Governors of the Northern States, as far as they have reached us, in reply to the call of the President, through the War Department, for fifty thousand additional troops to supply the laces of the killed, the wounded and the sick and to form a reserve in the event of disaster It will be seen that the Governors of Pennsy vania, New Jersey, Illinois, New York and Vermont have nobly responded to the call. From Massachusetts is heard the croaking, discerdant note of disloyalty. Her abolition Governer is alone in his glory, and not only responds for the old Bay State, but for all New England, a piece of effrontery which simply makes "John A. Andrew" ridiculous, in view of the fact that the Governors of Vermont and New York have answered in a totally different ne-a tone of cheerful loyalty and devotion to the cause of the Union.

Who or what is Mr. Andrew, unless in his official capacity? In that capacity is he authorized to speak for Massachusetts and all New England, or does he presume to take upon nimself in so serious a matter to speak for so many millions of people without their consent If he has assumed such a responsibility as this he is a despot of the first water, and of the same stamp as Fremont, Hunter and Wads worth, and he ought to be held to account for his action. He has set an example of incipient rebellion. He has begun where Letcher of Virginia, Ellis of North Carolina, Jackson of Missouri. Harris of Tennessee, and McGoggin of Kentucky began. Where they ended we all know. That he is strongly disposed to follow their example to the end of the chapter we have not the slightest doubt. Fortunately, his power is not equal to his will. But the State of Massachusetts, for its own sake, ought to repudiate his response. The Legislature ought to do so, and the people ought to come forward in public meetings to denounce him and the traitorous abolitionists of the State with whom he fraternizes. They cannot do it a nament too soon.

The Tribune, true to revolutionary abolition ma as the dial to the sun, foreshadowed during he last week the course that the leaders would ake in this emergency of the country. We saw that the radicals were banded together to emparrass and break down the government, unless yielded to their demands to trample on the constitution which it had sworn to defend to innagurate a servile insurrection, resulting in a repetition of the St. Domingo massacre, with all its horrors, and to drug down the citizen soldiery of the republic to a level with negro slaves. They are hostile in their hearts to the Union and the constitution, and they desire to see them overthrown, and either a military despotism substituted in their stead, which would give them the complete control of all the offices and enable them to decree " liberty, fraternity and equality" to the blacks, or else to seve the Northern States from all connection with the South. This is their programme, and there are too many proofs of the fact to admit of any rational doubt on the subject. They are, therefore, deliberately playing into the hands of the chieftains of the Southern rebellion. Is it the daty of the federal government to carry on a terrible war against the insurgents of the South, and yet permit those at the North who aid and assist them to escape with impunity?

Governor Andrew affects to be taken by urprise by the call of the President, so " sud len and unexpected " is it! Did he not know that thousands of our troops fell on many a bloody field; that tens of thousands were disabled by wounds; that equal numbers died from disease, or are still hors de combat from sickness? And is it prudent to leave the country without reserves in the event of possible disaster in the future? The man who confesses that such a call is sudden and unexpected admits that he is unfit for the office he so unworthily fills; and if he tells the truth about the youth of the State being "preoccupied with other views," it is high time to send a federal force lown to occupy Massachusatts, like Kentucky or Louisiana, till it returns to its allegiance. The constitution knows no conditional loyalty. and the republic will tolerate none.

Governor Andrew alds insult to injury. He save. "If a real call for regiments is made, I believe we can ruise them in forty days." By an "if" it is insignated that the President lies, and that only a sham call, and not a real one, is made; and then Andrew says he only "believes" the required force can be raised in forty days. It could be raised in less than a week if there was a willing mind. Where there is a will there is a way, and this Mr. Andrew himself confesses; for he says if the President would only just do what the Governor of Massachusetts dictates, then the roads would swarm with troops in obedience to his call. What more did the Governor of South Carolina ever say than this? The insolence of Mr. Audrew is scarcely surpassed by his disloyalty. He wants the arms beforehand. Would it be safe to entrust him or his followers with the public arms! He has the andacity to tell the government that its generals know nothing about drilling troops, and that all persons not drilled and armed after the fasition of Massachusetts are "not soldiers," but a mere "mob." Therefore Governor Andrew objects, in the name of the citizens of Massachusetts, to their being enrolled in the service of the federal government unless the State has their drilling and training, so as to "practise them with arms and muskets." We had always supposed before that muskets were arms; but, according to Governor Andrew-a great burning and a shining light in the art of war-arms are one thing and muskets are another, and both are only efficient when their use is taught by the State of Massachusetts. Could the force of impudence and absurdity further go? The brave troops of the West, who have won nearly all the victories of the Union, are not indebted for their military training to Massachusetts. Governor Andrew has made a fool of himself, and, were it not that his folly is calculated to do great mischief, we would say to the government, give him the length of his tether and he will hang himself. But the republic in such times of imminent danger cannot afford to run any needless risk, and the best thing the government at Washington can do under the circumstances is to direct the United States Marshal of Boston to give Mr. John A. Andrew a cooling in Fort

THE TRADES REVIVING .- The house painters of this city hold a meeting this evening to de. mand that their wages be raised from one dollar and seventy-five cents to two dollars a daywhole, therefore, we incline to believe this The wages were reduced last spring in consequence of the lack of employment; but now

there is qu'te as much work as oan powibly be done, and the painters think themselves and satisfied to maximum wages. This meeting is snother indication of the revival in trades and usiness consequent upon the near conclusion of our civil war

THE NEGRO IMPROGLIO IN WASHINGTON-GEN VADSWORTH'S HIGH-HANDED PROGREDINGS .- OUR readers are aware that, the other day, the civil and judicial authorities of the District of Co lumbia, in the matter of the arrest and im prisonment of a fugitive slave, were obstructed by the military; that a body of armed men, under the orders of General Wadsworth, the Military Governor of the District, by force ar rested and imprisoned the jailor, took from him the keys of the jail, imprisoned the Deputy Marshal, and released the said fugitive slave ommitted by the judicial and civil authorities ander the Fugitive Slave law, and that private tens, called to the aid of the Deputy Marshal, were in like manner by Gen. Wadsworth's troops seized and imprisoned; and that, although these civilians have since been released, the important fact remains that the Fugitive Slave law, and the civil and judicial authorities of Washing ton in their efforts to observe said law, have been forcibly obstructed, outraged and set

uside by the Military Governor of said District There has been and continues to be quite a sensation in Washington over this bustness. The abolition radicals of the Senate have hurried up a new bill, putting all claimants of fugitive slaves in the District of Columbia to the test of a stringent oath of allegiance, against which there can be no objection; while Mr. Senator Sumner has advanced his legal opinion that the Fugitive Slave law does not apply to the District of Columbia at all. That question, however, it devolves not upon him, but upon the President, or the Attorney General, or the Supreme Court of the United States, to determine. Meantime, the immediate question in issue is, where belongs the law and the right in this conflict of jurisdiction between the Marshal of said District and the local judiciary on the one side and the Military Governor on the other?

The law and the right are clearly on the side of the civil and indicial authorities, for the Dis trict of Columbia is not under martial law. We think, therefore, that Mr. Wickliffe, of Keatucky, in bringing this subject last Saturday before the House as a matter involving some grave and mischievous acts of military usurpation, and in asking for the submission of the matter to a special committee of five as a question of privilege, was substantially right atthough technically overraled by Speaker. There is a shorter way, however, reaching a just decision upon the subject than through the tortuous rules of the House of Representatives. Either Marshal Lamon or General Wadsworth should be dismissed for interrupting the operations of the law; and as Marshal Lamon has the law upon his side, the violator of the law, whose case demands the most pointed rebake, is the Military Governor of the District of Columbia.

We have no doubt that President Lincoln is giving to this question that serious consideration to which it is entitled, and that his decisions or his recommendations to Congress upon the subject will be satisfactory to the country. In view of his conservative, patriotic and consistent action in reference to General Fremont's unauthorized emancipation proclamation, and in regard to the later and more flagrant and preposterous abolition edict of General Hunter, we cannot suppose for a oment that the conduct of General Wadsworth in the premises was in conformity with either the intentions connected with General Wadsworth's appointment or the expectations of the President. We rely upon the evenhanded justice of President Lincoln to set this matter right. Slavery has been abolished in the District of Columbia: but while the civit authorities thereof and the federal constitution remain in force in said District, no violation of them, like this of General Wadsworth, rebuke and reparation.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL OFFICERS IN THIS Country - Basides the number of distinguished foreign officers upon the staffs of our generals in the field, we have been favored during this war with visits from many other European military and naval worthies. Gen. Prim the McClellan of the Spanish army, the gallant and dashing leader of the Spanish forces in Morocco. and the commander of the Spanish army recently recalled from Mexico-will arrive in this city to-day from Havam. The celebrated French Admiral La Graviere: the author of several valuable works and a naval statesman of the first rank, is also in this city. These distinguished gentlemen will probably visit our army, where they will be most heartily welcomed, and where they can see for themselves the efficiency of the Union troops. There need be no fear but that the result will be most creditable to our soldiers and the country. Colonel Lyons, of the English army, who was sent over during the Trent furore to reorganize the Canadian militiz and who subsequently visited our lines in company with several other distinguished English fficers, delivered a lecture in Quebec recently we are told, in which he spoke in the very highest terms of our army and its capabilities. Seeing is said to be believing, and all those European officials, who doubt the military power of this republic would do well to follow the example of these officers, and make us a visit of observation.

RESPENSING OF PORTS AND POST OFFICES. WO bave already placed before the public the President's proclamation reopening to commerce several of the Southern ports. We published yesterday a list of over a dozen post offices re-established in Tennessee. These reopenings of ports and post offices are more potent than battles. The Southern people have been so long deprived of commercial and postal faciliand have suffered so greatly under the deprivation, that they are not likely to risk another such crisis by a return to disloyalty. Every posimissier and collector of customs sent down South is a missionary for the Union.

South is a missionary for the Union.

Supreme Court—Circuit.

Before Hon. Judge Clerks.

ACTION ON A NOTE OF THE CHICAGO. RAILWAY COIPMANT OF Buller and Others.—This, was an action on a promissory note for \$5,000, made, by the Cheago Railway Company and endorsed by the Your defendants. The defence was that the plaintiff, who took the note to the market as a bill broker, deducted, marious interest. Mr. Edwin James, on the part of the plaintiff, contended that the defendants were not accommended, on the company, they were principals and not surefied, and consequently actopped from softing up the defence of usury.

The Court directed a gardiet for plaintiff. Hears, Edwin James, Mothan and Crittendan; for defendants, Hr. Th. 1909. Warren till he is thoroughly brought to his

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

New York Militia Ordered to Washlugton by Gov. Morgan.

The Fifth Volunteer Artil lery and the Seventh Regiment to Leave To-Day.

Other Regiments to Immediately,

The Governor has ordered the Wifth New York Vole teer Artillery, Colonel Graham, and the Seventh regiment New York State Militia, Goisnel Lefferts, to leave in Washington to morrow

The Eighth, Eleventh, Thisty-seventh and Seventy first regiments of militia, of the city of New York, and the Twenty-fifth militia regiment of Albany, and others will follow without delay.

IMPORTANT FROM THE MISSISSIPPT

Capture of a Rebel Steamer with Be nforcements for Memphis.

Lientenant Colonel Lewis Killed and Colonel Taken Prisone

CAPE GIBARDRAU, Mo., May 24, 1862. Despatches from Colonal Daniels, of the First Wisco avalry, dated Camp Lagrange, Dunklin county, com tain accounts of the capture of the rebel steamer Daniel E. Miller on the St. Brancis river, with stores and provisions and a company of rabel troops for

They captured the pickets and the boat itself before & was out of rifle shot distance. In return to the nand to lay to, the enemy sant a volter of musketry. We then brought to bear oon them a six-pounder, which, after sending ene shot through the hull, and another through the wheelhouse, killing Lieut. Col. Lowis and one private, and anding three others, caused the steamer to surrender About sixty prisoners were taken, among whom was en onel None of the Unionists were burt

News from Corinth. BEFORE CORNER, May 25, 1888.

A reconnectering party from Popo's command had ekirmish yesterday, resulting in a complete route of three rebel regiments, with loss of knapsacks, blankets and haverancks. Several were killed and wounded, and six prisoners taken. The regiments fled in conf scross the creek. Our loss was four wounded

Rebel Accounts.

The Vicksburg Citizen of the 13th says the women and hildren are being removed to-day, by advice of General ral Smith, in advance of the approaching conflict well the enemy.

pi. We have been lighting at Cotton Plant with some the federals, who were advancing on that place to get possession of the telegraph. We had a company of Cap-

ve found five federal dead on the field. We killed to more on Tuesday. No casualties on our side. We can ured four saddles, two swords and several navy revelvers. The federals were still within two miles of force, to give them another 8ght. We shall whip the

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

PICHAN'S FRARY, May 24, 1868. The fellowing extracts and despatches are taken i

Orders have been received by delegrant to Brigadia General Roane, Little Hock, to use the command of all the forces in Arkausas and delend the State. By order of Najor-Georgal VAN DORM. Dancer Mowney, Assistant Adjutant General.

In compliance with the above order I have to announce to the neople of Arkansag, among whom I have lived, that I shall defend the State; and that with the reserve placed at my command I state confident I shall be able to drive the invaders from our soil.

FOR SECAN ECANE, Brig. Gen. Com'g.

BROWNSVILLS, Ark., May 17, 1962 A gentleman who has just arrived from Se

released at sundown of Wednesday, reports posite Searcy, on the Watkey's Farm, and about eight ougand at Littis, seven thies from Searcy. All the federal troops are low Inton, except the carairy, aum ering about four thousand, who are Americaus, B says while he was in their camp news was received o a raderal defeat at Corinth, secompanied by an order for them to return to Batasville, but they were intermined to disobey orders. This geotiennes also reports the federals out of provisions, and killing and eating all the stock, and taking corn meet wherever they can find any. le save it is their intention to advance and take Little Back, but thinks they are afraid to undertake the jeb. He heard orders given in their camp, after their being fired on by the Texans, not to take any prisoners, but t kill every man found under arms.

From Batesville, Missouri, we learn, through saveral shable sources, that ten regiments of the comp (Uni-n troops) at Ratesville have left for St. Louis vin renion, and that all the federal forces on this aide of the White river have recrossed that eleann. The same force that required two days to cross te this side crossed sack in one night. It is reliably reported that but sores

NEWS FROM TENMESSEE.

Vaion Meetings-Rebel Troops Coming In and Laying Down Their Arms, die. The Gras Union demonstration gesterday was succ

ful. It was mostly attended by country people andrew Johnson, Edward Cope and William Sponse spoke. Governor Johnson addressed the meeting f three hours. He was most patienty and attentively lietened to, creating a prefound impression. The Nashville resolutions were manimously endorsed. Rebel troops are coming in and laying down their arms.

Thirty-four came in to-day. Ruginess is sufficely suspensed. Stringent martial tem

will be relaxed as regards country people.

Last night it was reported that a body of the enemy's

cavalry creased over into fenuesses, for the purpose of surprising and capturing devernor Johnson and party. including the lismato's special correspondent. Is was also reported that the rairoad train would be intercepted on our return. Ample arrangements were made for defeuce in either case. No attack was exple had

Governor Johnson and party returned this evening from Murfressboro, the enemy not appearing. Ou There is to be a Upion demonstration at Commbiner

inne 2. The rebels may strike comembers to break ap the meetings, but Union seed to being sown smong the country people by the chargetie aution of Governor J son, who promises amnesty to all save the topiera. Meetings will be held come what may

NAMPHAR, MAY 25, 1862. Cutton sold on Saturday for 220. for go'id, and 260, for Union and Planters' Bonk notes. Pranters refuse all

Morgan is reported at Chattanooga very sir's.

ther money for cotton. Granville, sea of Aaron V. Brown, formerly Governor of Tennessee, was killed recently, in Arkausse by an

A presenger from New Orleans says that at the Boston ish Stones, City Judge Price shot fatally Dr. Alexander Hensley, both of that GiV, is an altercation concerning anomitting to federal application in New Orleans.